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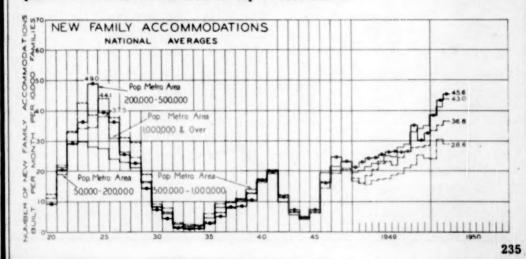
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HOUSING BOOM STRETCHES TOWARD NEW RECORD

URING the first half of 1950 in the neighborhood of 650,000 new residential units will be started. Since this time has not elapsed, the amount is a guess, but it is a very short-range one and will not be far wrong. This total is nearly 45% ahead of the number started during the first six months of 1949. Lest too rosy a picture be painted by this comparison, we should recall that the first six months of 1949 was certainly no great shakes insofar as construction volume was concerned. On the other hand, a six-month total of 650,000 starts is the greatest half-year in the country's history.

Leading the way in this record-breaking drive are the big cities. Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis have all been starting from two to four times as many residential units (first quarter of 1950) as they started in the first quarter of 1949.

The map on page 236 shows the comparison between the number of units started in the first quarter of 1949 and the first quarter of 1950. The red dots indicate those few cities with a lower number of starts during the 1950 period. While this map shows the extent (geographically) of the increase in construction, it cannot show the magnitude. A better view of the construction picture is found in the individual charts of the 140 metropolitan areas. These charts appear on pages 237 through 250. In addition to the construction rate (shown by the line on each chart) the actual number of units started during the first quarter of 1949 and the first quarter of 1950 is shown near the top of each chart.



Private residential building in all metropolitan areas of the United States as defined by the 1940 Census is charted on the following pages. The 140 areas include all areas in which the central city has a population of more than 50,000.

In each city all suburbs, incorporated and unincorporated, have been contacted, and in all except fourteen it has been possible to include practically all of the suburbs within the metropolitan area. For example, the New York City figure includes the building in 305 suburban communities; Philadelphia, 154; Pittsburgh, 157; Chicago, 99; and Detroit, 65. In all, more than 2200 communities are represented on these charts.

On the charts the figures are expressed as the number of new family units provided per 10,000 families in each metropolitan area. In this computation, a single-family dwelling counts one, a two-family dwelling counts two, and a twenty-four family apartment counts twenty-four. All Federally subsidized slum clearance and war housing projects have been excluded; however, buildings privately built and financed with government loans are included on the charts.

The blue italicized numerals on each chart give the number of private new family accommodations built in the last three months for which figures are available; these are actual figures and are not adjusted for the number of families. The red italicized numerals give the corresponding figures for the corresponding period of a year ago.

It should be noticed that separate averages (medians) have been used for four groupings of metropolitan areas.

The average number of new family accommodations built per month per 10,000 families is shown from 1920 to the present for metropolitan areas having from 50,000 to 200,000 people (the solid red line); for areas having from 200,000 to 500,000 people (the beaded red line); for areas having from 500,000 to 1,000,000 people (the dash-dot line); and for those areas having a population of over 1,000,000 (the dashed red line). Eighty areas fall into the first category; thirty-eight into the second; and eleven each into the third and fourth.

On each area chart is shown in red the national average for areas in its grouping in contrast to the blue line, which shows the figures for the specific area. The averages used on the area charts are medians. A median average is found by arranging the data in order of size and selecting the amount at the midpoint. Because a median average thus eliminates the influence of the two extremes, it gives a very good picture of the typical area in each group.

On the chart on page 235 we have also shown national averages for each of the groupings of metropolitan areas - (1) 50,000 to 200,000 population; (2) 200,000 to 500,000 population; (3) 500,000 to 1,000,000 population; and (4) 1,-000,000 population and over. These averages should more properly be called arithmetic means. An arithmetic mean is obtained by adding the amounts of all the items and then dividing by the number of items. It will be noticed that the arithmetic mean, being influenced by areas with a greatly accelerated rate of new building, is above the median average of each of the groupings. The arithmetic means are given for each grouping in order that a comparison of new building on a volume basis may be made.

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IST QUARTER OF 1950 COMPARED WITH IST QUARTER OF 1949



